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TWO MORE U.S. DIVISIONS JOIN KOREA BATTLE

CONCERN OVER GREECE

Lake Success, July 19.
A United Nations committee warned today the Russian-led Cominform may be planning an attack on Greece.

The Secretary-General Mr. Trygve Lie, advised member nations that the UN Balkan committee, with events in Korea as an example, has reported Communist propaganda attacks on the non-Communist Greek Government might well be a cover-up for invasion plans.

The committee report contracted with public displays of concern by officials of both Greece and Yugoslavia, both non-Communist countries, toward reports of unusual movements of Communist troops in South East Europe.

The Balkan committee, in a warning of no unusual formal nature, based its fears on recent charges by Nicholas Zacharides, Greek rebel leader.

Zacharides, in the June 13 issue of the Cominform Journal said the United States and Britain were mounting an attack by expanded Greek armed forces in Communist Bulgaria and Albania. Committee members denied the Greek Army was being built up. They said:

The build-up

"Since current history shows aggression is frequently preceded by propaganda accusing the intended victim of aggressive intention, the special committee cannot disregard the possibility that such statements might constitute an attempt to justify in advance aggressive actions."

The committee reported from Geneva, Switzerland, where it is preparing its annual report for the UN General Assembly. A UN spokesman said committee observers are still in the field and its headquarters are still in Athens. Zacharides' article berated Greece as one end of the "Athens-Belgrade axis."

Previous fears of aggression in the Balkans have centred mostly on a possible Russian-sponsored move against Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. The Cominform has blasted Tito since June, 1948, for "too great independence from the Kremlin."

Rumours have been ripe that Bulgaria and Hungary have massed troops on their frontier with Yugoslavia. Tito and his chief lieutenants have exhibited no unusual public concern though events in Korea have roused unusual speculation among the Yugoslav public concerning the reported troop movements close to home.

Greece's military strong man, Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, last Saturday said he was not worried by the reports of Red military movements in the Balkans. He termed them only part of a war of nerves.—Associated Press.

NEHRU'S SECOND NOTE TO U.S.

New Delhi, July 19.
Pandit Nehru has sent a second message to Washington on Korea. This was reported today by the Indian Foreign Ministry which said that a reply had been received from the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, to Mr. Nehru's first letter.

The Ministry said that the complete correspondence would be released for publication soon. It was expected, but the Ministry did not say when this would be done.—Associated Press.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (8 p.m. HKT) the typhoon was centred about 100 miles SW of Southern Kyushu and was moving N or NE at 10 knots. A ridge of high pressure from the Pacific subtropical ridge was moving N, Japan into the Sea of Japan. A weak ridge of high pressure extends Northwards over the Philippines and the China Sea.

Today's Forecast—Light or moderate E.W. winds. Partly cloudy, isolated brief showers around dawn.

Yesterday's Weather—
Maximum: 84.0 deg. F.
Minimum: 74.0 deg. F.
Humidity: 11.8 hours.

Rainfall: Nil. Total since Jan. 1—1037.4 mm.; max. 46.5 mm. on average of 1182.4 mm.

Relative Humidity: 75-85%.

Dew Point: 70-77 deg. F.

Wind Direction: WSW.

Wind Force: 6-8 knots.

Counter-offensive at present not likely SUCCESS OF U.S. JETS

Tokyo, July 19.
The United States threw two more divisions—24,000 to 30,000 men—into the battle in South Korea today.

Associated Press adds the landing of these two new divisions in South Korea is not the signal for an American counter-offensive.

There is likely to be more delaying action in which relatively few troops absorb the brunt of new Northern attacks and give ground grudgingly.

The famed First Cavalry Division swarmed ashore yesterday at Pohang-dong, 60 miles North of the East Coast U.S. base port of Pusan, and was already striking out North and North West to engage the Reds. It was the first Allied amphibious landing of the Korean war.

General Douglas MacArthur announced in a special communique that the 25th Division had also arrived in Korea to reinforce the battered 24th Division, the first American force to go into action against the North Koreans.

Taejon position

With the arrival of the First Cavalry and 24th Divisions, three of four American divisions known to have been in Japan at the outbreak of Korean hostilities have moved to the war front. The 7th Division is presumably still in Japan carrying out occupation duties.

General MacArthur's communique said one of the two newly arrived divisions—presumably the 25th—had already sent some elements into combat in Korea and others will be committed to action in the very near future.

American troops, meanwhile, stuck to their positions around Taejon today as the North Koreans subjected them to heavy mortar and artillery fire

while other enemy forces occupied the town of Iri, 40 miles to the South West, the Eighth Army headquarters announced in a pooled message at 12.40 a.m. GMT (9.30 p.m. HK time) today.

The army spokesman said: "Taejon was subjected to heavy mortar and artillery fire between 6.30 and 10.30 a.m. today. Our men observed in their fox holes throughout the barrage.

"There is no evidence of a withdrawal from the city. Men of the U.S. Infantry Division 10th, 21st and 34th Regiments were dug in for a defence and showed determination to stay.

"A report of tanks and infantry in the vicinity of Nonsan (South West of Taejon) was followed by an air strike. The strike was delivered but complete observation was not possible because of clouds over the target. The town was reported to be burning after the strike.

"Regarding Iri, South Korean forces were driven by numerically superior North Korean forces from the town during this afternoon.

Colonel Samways said the Red planes were poorly camouflaged on a dirt airfield near the town of Pyeongyang (not to be confused with the capital).

His guns got the first plane which was a twin-engined type, possibly a light bomber. He said all others were fighters.

"We all looked over the field and counted 15 planes burning," the colonel said. "I believe we hit all of them. The official claim is 15 destroyed, seven probables."

Officers at the Fifth Air Force advanced headquarters were in high glee, not only because of the large number of planes destroyed but because the mission demonstrated the ability of Shoot-down Stars to carry out long distance strikes.

Their target was more than 400 miles from this base. They spent 15 minutes strafing. Total time for the 800-mile roundtrip, including time over the target area, was two hours and 25 minutes.—United Press.

Truman: The hard facts

Washington, July 19.
President Truman, in his message to Congress today, said the Korean situation requires relentless determination and firm action and warned that no easy solution to the conflict could be expected.

In addition to his request for \$10,000,000 to finance the Korean fighting, the president indicated further expenditures would be required to strengthen free nations associated with the United States in view of the possibility that armed aggression may take place in other areas.

Some high points in President Truman's message to Congress follows textually:

Firm action

"The hard facts of the present situation require relentless determination and firm action. The course of fighting thus far in Korea show that we can expect no easy solution to the conflict there. We are confronted in Korea with well supplied, well led forces. We and members of the United Nations who have joined in the effort to restore peace in Korea must expect a hard and costly military operation."

"The free world has made it clear through the United Nations that lawless aggression will be met with force. This is the significance of Korea—it is a significance whose importance cannot be overstated.

"I shall not attempt to predict the course of events. But I am sure that those who have in their power to unleash or withhold acts of armed aggression must realize that new recourse to aggression in the world today might well strain to the breaking point the fabric of world peace."

"Only few countries have failed to support the common action to restore peace in Korea. The most important of these is the Soviet Union... The attitude of the Soviet government toward aggression against the Republic of Korea is in direct contradiction

to its often expressed intention to work with other nations to achieve peace in the world.

"In addition to the direct military effort we and other members of the United Nations are making in Korea, the outbreak of aggression there requires us to consider its implications for peace throughout the world. The attack upon the Republic of Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that the International Communist Movement is prepared to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. We must, therefore, recognize the possibility that armed aggression may take place in other areas...."

"In view of this I have already directed that United States forces in support of the Philippines be strengthened and that military assistance be speeded up to the Philippine government and to the Associated States of Indo-China and to the forces of France in Indo-China."

"I have also ordered the United States Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack upon Formosa and I have requested the Chinese government on Formosa to cease all air and sea operations against the mainland... Our action in regard to Formosa was a matter of elementary security. Peace and stability in the Pacific area has been violently disturbed by the attack on Korea. Attacks elsewhere in the Pacific area would have enlarged the Korean crisis, thereby rendering much more difficult the carrying out of our obligations to the United Nations in Korea."

"We have been increasing our common defensive strength under the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro and the North Atlantic Treaty, which are collective security arrangements within the framework of the United Nations Charter."

"President Truman asked Congress today for immediate new laws:

(1) Remove statutory limits on the size of the Armed Forces, now limited to 2,000,000, against an actual strength of 1,450,000.

(2) Authorize the use of priorities and the allocation of materials to meet defence needs.

(3) Limit the use of materials for non-essential purposes.

(4) Prevent inventory hoarding.

(5) Authorize requisitioning of supplies and materials needed for national defence, particularly supplies held in excessive or unnecessary inventories.

(6) Control consumer credit and credit used for commodity speculation.

(7) Authorize production loan guarantees and loans to increase defence production.

(Continued On Page 5)

"In order that there may be no doubt in any quarter about our intentions regarding Formosa, I wish to state that the United States has no territorial ambitions whatever concerning that island, nor do we seek for ourselves any special position of privilege on Formosa."

"The present military neutralization of Formosa is without prejudice to the political questions affecting that island. Our desire is that Formosa should not

be used as a base for aggression.

"We have been informed that

the Chinese Communists are

attempting to seize Formosa.

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B. MELLOR,
Registrar.

July 18, 1950.

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District. Where payable.

**Hong Kong The Treasury,
1A, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong.**

Kowloon — do —

**Tsim Wan District Office, New Territories,
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**Tai Po District Office,
Tai Po, New Territories,**

**Yuen Long District Office,
Ping Shan, New Territories.**

In the event of default in payment of this tax by the above due date, a sum of 5% of the amount in default may be added to the tax and recovered therewith.

ERIC W. PUDNEY

Commissioner of Inland Revenue

Hong Kong, July 20, 1950.

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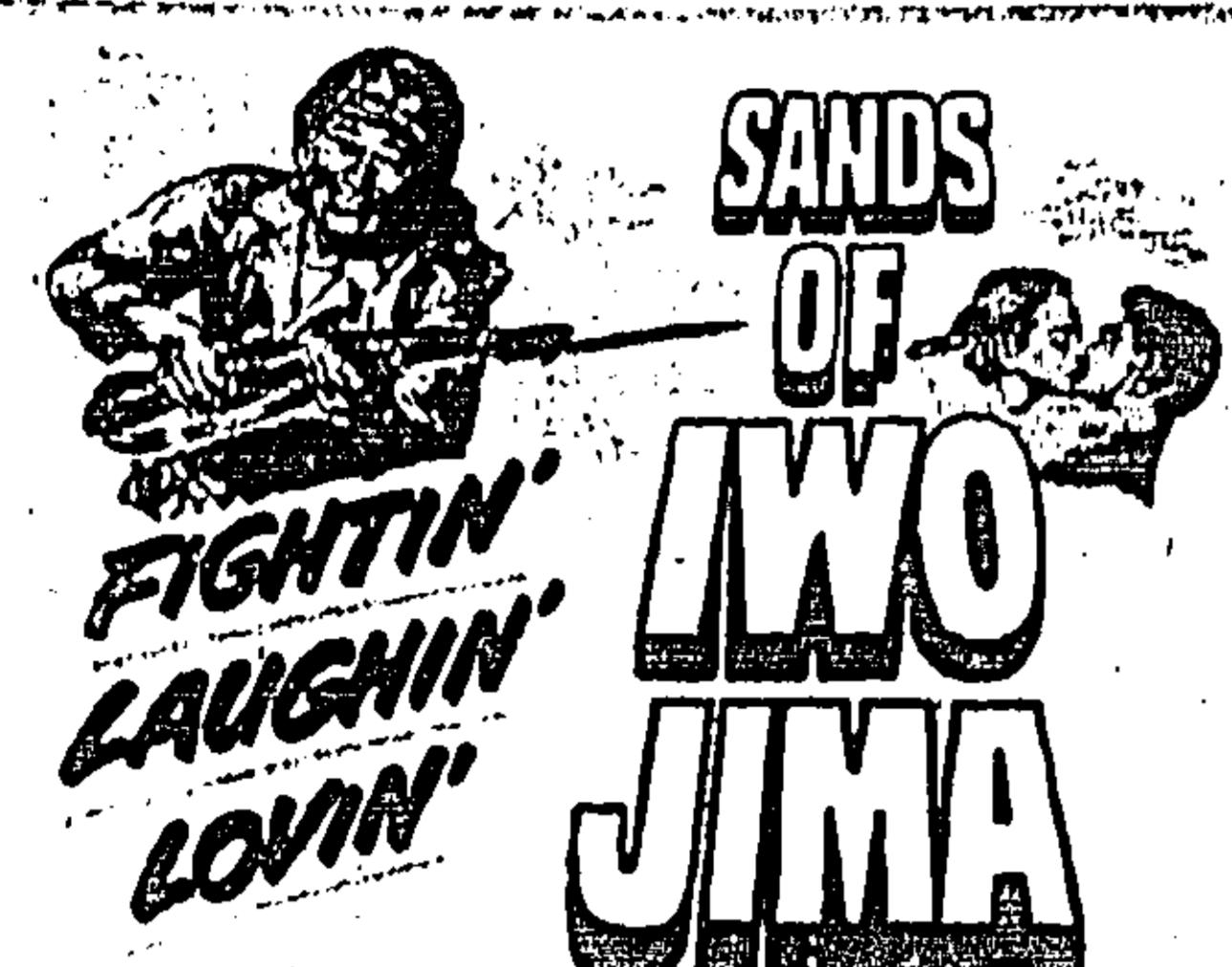
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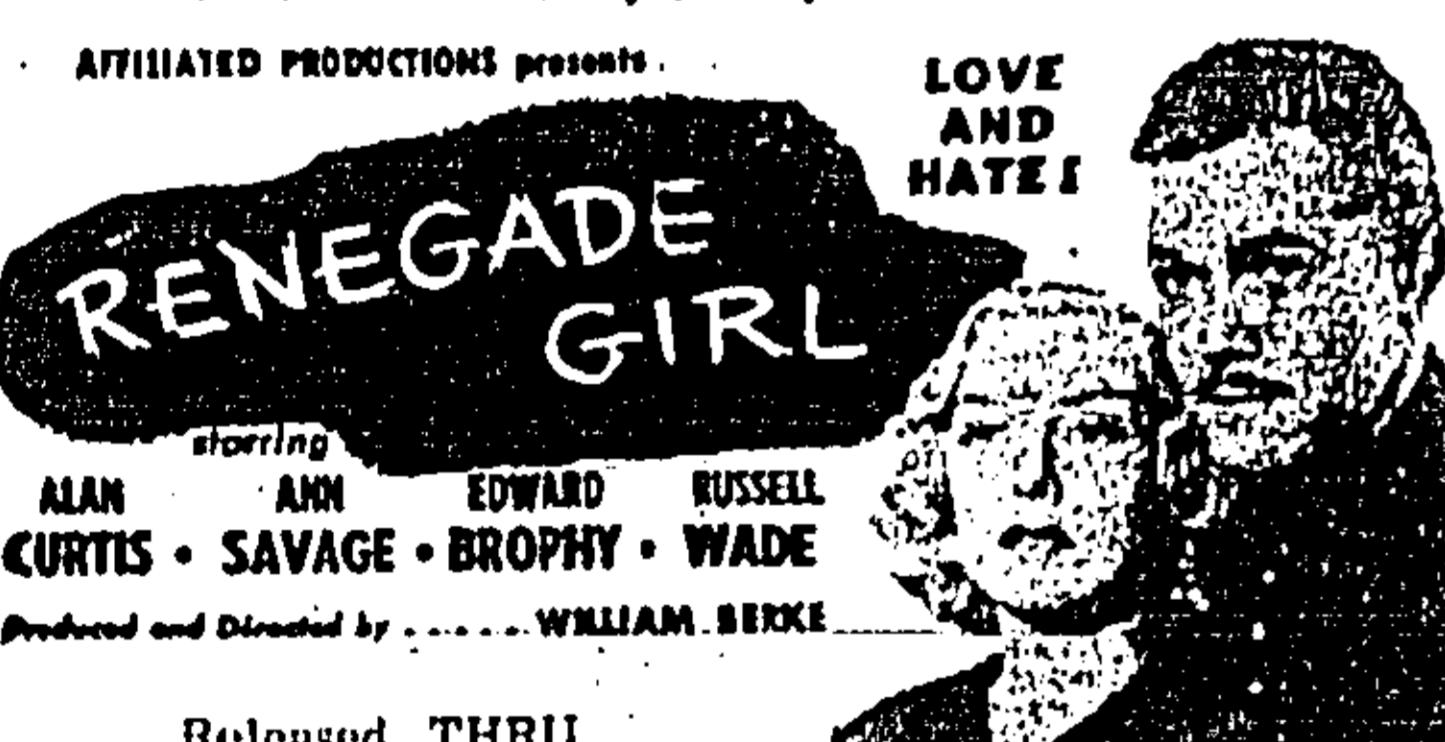


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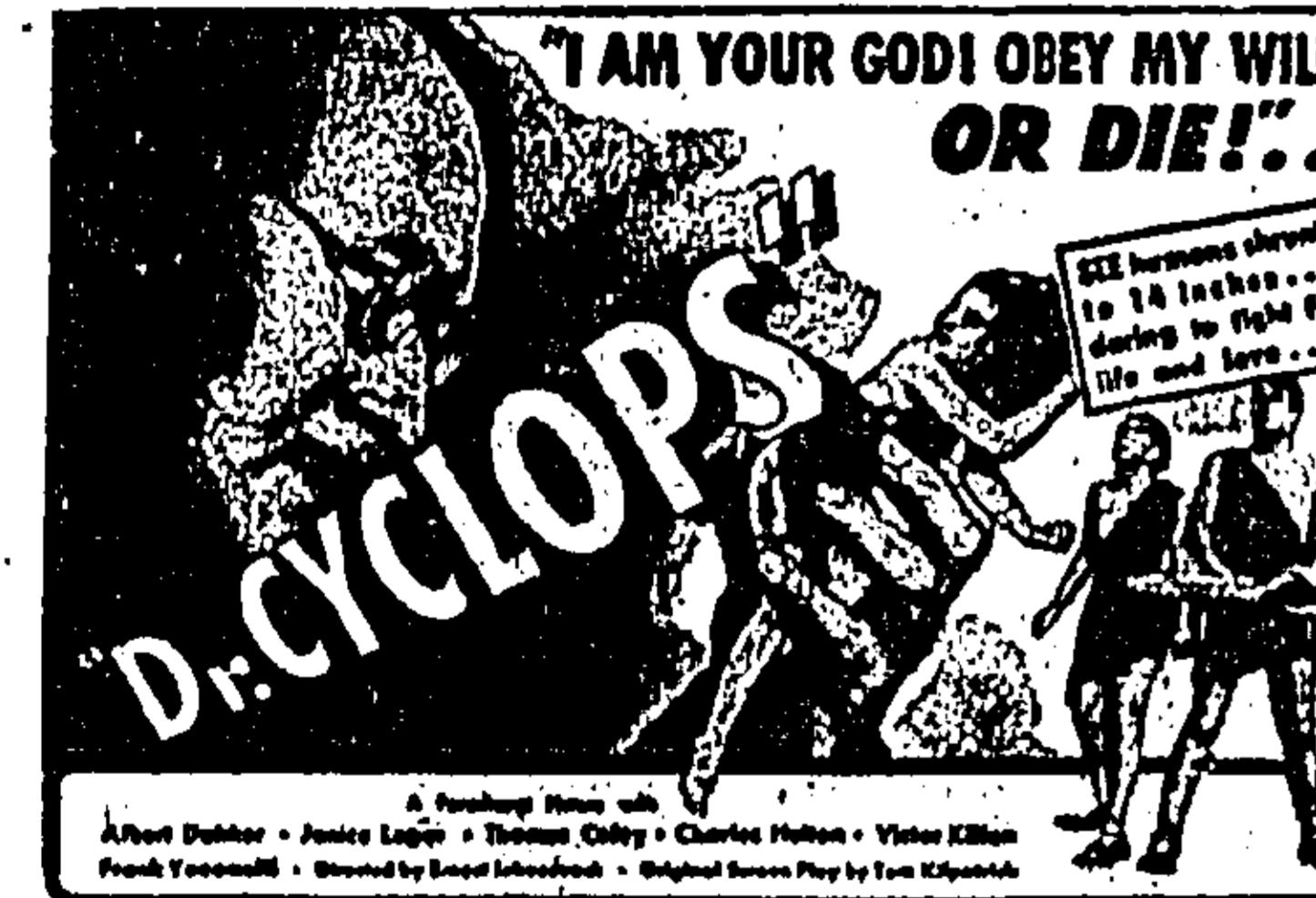
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WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF THE KOREAN WAR

As the fighting in Korea settles into what will now clearly be a protracted struggle, the wider implications of the situation which it has created are beginning to fall into some sort of perspective.

The Korean issue can be assessed simultaneously in three different ways.

First, as a straight test of strength between the Communist and non-Communist parts of the world. In this test, the Communists have the military advantage of surprise and what now clearly emerges as careful advance preparations.

Second, as a battle of prestige between America and the Soviet Union, in which the outcome of the Korean clash will influence the attitude of those countries which are still undecided as to their allegiance in the developing world struggle.

Third, as a crisis in the history of the United Nations, which has just completed five years of chequered existence, as the meeting place of the Soviet post-war Communist Empire and the Western Powers.

Here the Soviet denunciation of the action of the Security Council in naming North Korea as an aggressor and intervening in the fighting threatens a final rift which takes in conjunction with the deadlock over the Chinese representation in the United Nations, may well lead, in September, to a decisive parting of the ways unless one side or the other revises its attitude.

As far as Korea itself is concerned, it becomes more and more obvious that Moscow selected its ground carefully and is in position from which it can hope to exploit the situation to Soviet advantage whichever way the situation develops.

Hands free

With no treaty obligations to North Korea, with no troops engaged in the fighting (as far as is yet known) and with no commitment in the United Nations resolutions on Korea, Russia has her hands free for manoeuvre.

For the moment, until the impetus of the North Korean offensive is checked by United Nations forces under the supreme command of General Douglas MacArthur, there is little doubt that it suits Moscow very well to hold her hand and confine herself to the propaganda field.

By denouncing America as an imperialist aggressor, and calling for popular agitation in favour of peace, Soviet propaganda conveniently kills two birds with one stone.

It plays upon the inherent longing for peace in all sections of world opinion.

It strengthens the arguments of the organisers of the Peace Cam-

paign in collecting signatures throughout the world for peace resolutions worded in general terms and calculated to enlist support among all unpolitically-minded people who fear and detest war.

Appeal to nationalism

In the Far East, it appeals to the post-war surge of nationalism in countries which traditionally suspect the Western Powers of nursing imperialist designs at the expense of their newly-won independence and sovereignty.

If, in due course, it suits Moscow's book for Russia to resume her role as a member of the United Nations—or even, without that, to use her influence with the North Koreans, she could then claim this as a triumph for Soviet diplomacy in the cause of peace.

Moscow, moreover, has clearly a vested interest in the fighting lasting as long as possible, provided that the North Koreans maintain the initiative against General MacArthur.

As long as American troops are on the defensive, Moscow, and Peking are well placed to spread in such countries as Indo-China, Malaya and Burma the legend that any support from the Western Powers against the tide of Communist expansion will always be too little and too late—with its obvious corollary that it would be better for these countries to throw in their lot with Communism without further delay.

By acting uncompromisingly and promptly, the United States and the United Nations did much to restore faith in international action in the face of aggression.

Unanimous opinion

Democratic opinion everywhere, despite its fear of a third world war, endorsed the view that a stand in Korea involved fewer risks of a general conflict than a repetition of the policy of appeasement pursued by the League of Nations at the time of the aggressions of Hitler and Mussolini.

While world opinion will make allowances for the fact that the United Nations in Korea; under the leadership of General MacArthur, has to make up leeway before holding the well-prepared forces of aggression, it will nevertheless tend to lose confidence in American strength unless reasonably quick successes are registered.

One of the main fears of the countries on the periphery of Communist and non-Communist spheres of influence, both in Europe and in the Far East, is precisely that they would be swallowed up in the first wave of Communist aggression before Taiwan.

The American view that Taiwan is Japanese territory—in spite of the Allied wartime declaration of intention to return it to the Republic of China—until the conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty, is regarded by Britain as sound under international law.

In addition, the mutual assistance clause of the Sino-Soviet treaty only specifies aid in the event of an attack on either party by Japan or other powers allied with Japan—which hardly applies to the United States.

But these legal considerations do not altogether remove the impression that it is in Taiwan, and not in Korea itself, that the principal danger of an extension of the conflict lies.—Reuter.

MOLUCAS "WAR"

Jakarta, July 18. Reliable sources said today that the Indonesian Army planned an island-hopping campaign to seize Ceram and other South Moluccan Islands held by rebel forces. The Army could bypass the rebel stronghold of Ambon.

Military headquarters said

landings were made on Friday on Buru Island and the capital city of Nainoa was captured.—United Press.

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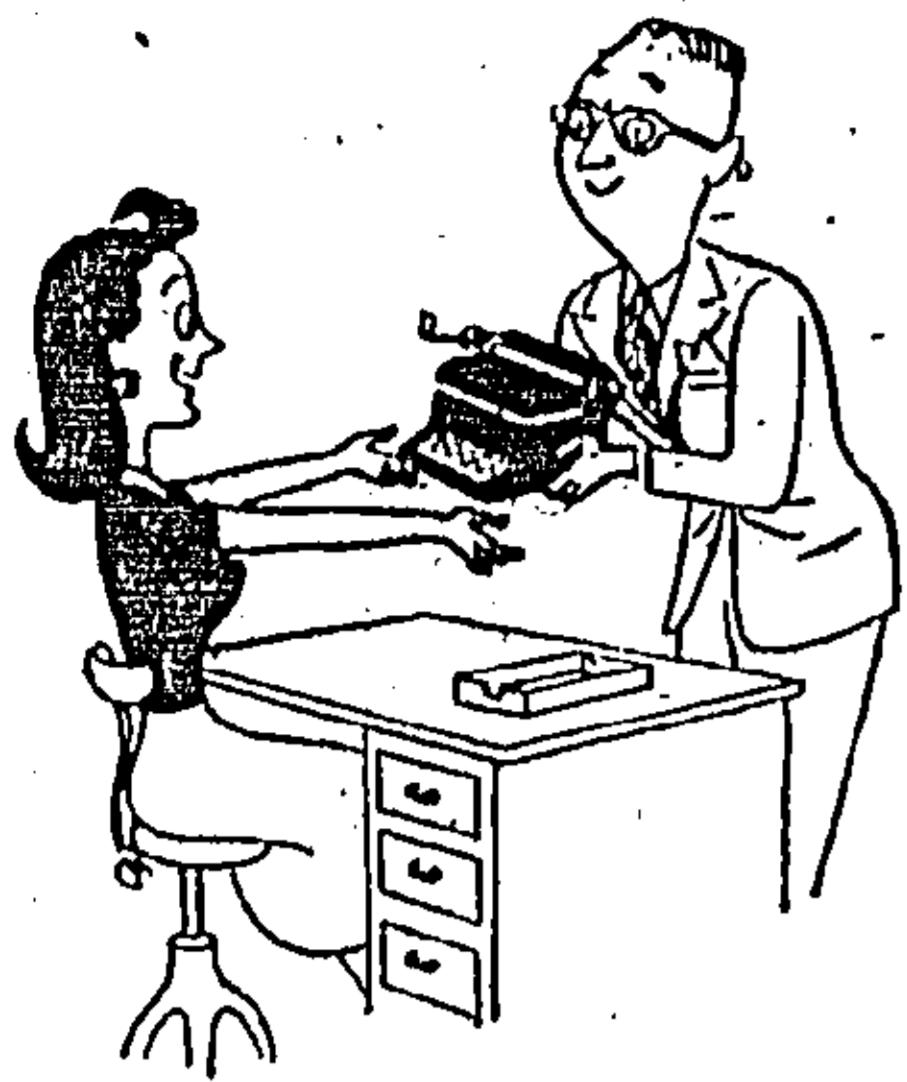
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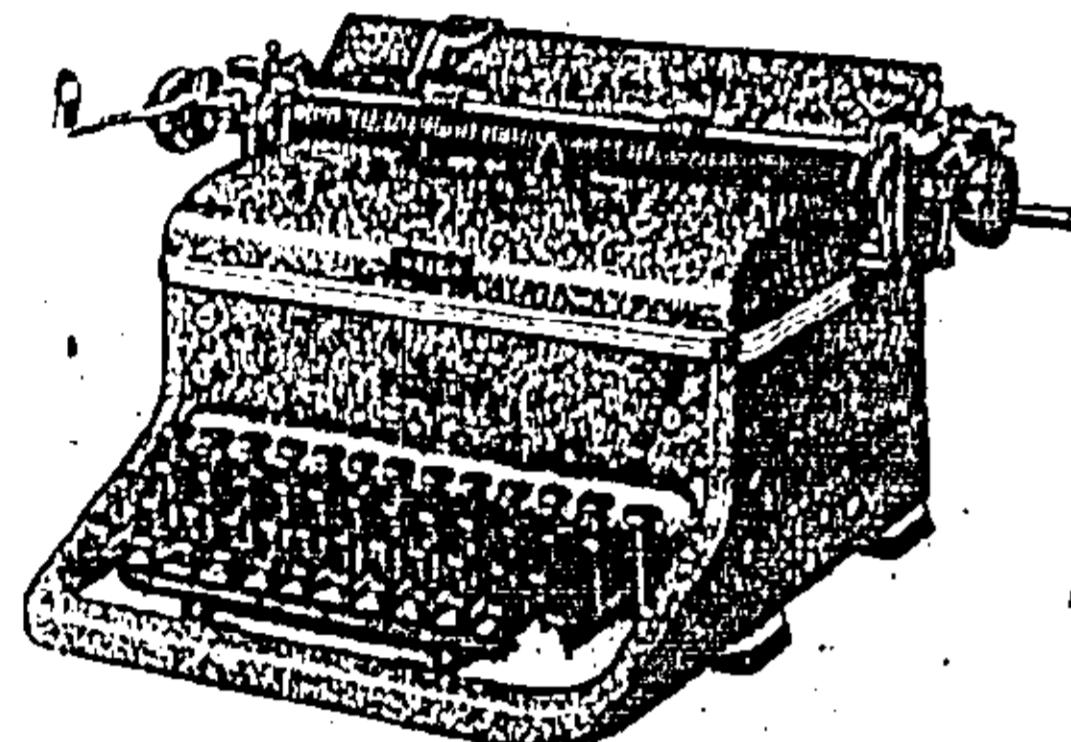
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PRE-ARRANGED AGGRESSION

Fifteen days before the invasion of South Korea began, advance notice was given by the Communists of their plans to unite all of Korea under a single Parliament by August 15—the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule. The knowledge of this advance notice did not become available in Washington until the day after the invasion began. The story is revealed by the New York Times' correspondent W. H. Lawrence, in a message from the Capitol on June 26, when a translation of the article in the Moscow Izvestia was secured from the Library of Congress.

The Moscow paper carried on June 10 a Tass despatch from Pyongyang under the headline "For a United Democratic Korea." It may have been noted by one or other of the diplomatic missions in Moscow, but if so its significance seems to have been missed. The despatch revealed the plan of the North Korean Communists to hold general elections throughout North and South Korea between August 5 and 8—the dates on which it was clearly expected the conquest of the South would be completed and control established. As the Washington correspondent points out, the plain inference that unity must be achieved and quickly, even if peaceful negotiations failed, could be seen in this paragraph of the Izvestia despatch, quoting the North Korean Patriotic Front:

"On the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Korea, the people of South and North Korea can and should mark this day by celebrating it in the folds of one united democratic State."

The Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Patriotic Front were quoted as declaring that:

"We have never considered and shall never consider the 38th Parallel as a State boundary. The Korean people in the South and in the North are impatiently waiting for the liberation of their country. They wish to live in a State united politically, economically and culturally."

This Communist Front said that its previous appeals for the peaceful unity of the country had not been realised, and asserted that this condition should not be allowed to continue beyond the fifth anniversary of liberation. No mention was made, of course, of actual plans to invade South Korea, but the implications were clear enough by reason of the time limit and the unacceptability of the condition to South Korea, whose moral position had been newly strengthened by the successful general elections.

Reference has already been made in a previous article to the Report of the UN Commission cabled from Seoul 12 hours or more after the invasion began at dawn on June 25. The day before this the Commission's team of observers, which had concluded an on-the-spot survey along the 38th Parallel, had reported:

"At several points North Korean forces are in effective possession of salients on the South side of the Parallel, occupation in at least one case being of a very recent date. There is no evidence that South Korean forces have taken any steps for or making any preparations to drive the North Korean forces from any of these salients. So far as the equipment of the South Korean forces is concerned, the absence of armoured support and heavy artillery, any action with the power of invasion would, by any military standards, be impossible to prevent.

The Soviet press, reporting

KOREA: THE ROT PEOPLE TALK IN BRITAIN

The war in Southern Korea does not go well for the Americans. All week the news has been of withdrawals, of U.S. troops trapped, of apparent confusion all along the line.

And in Britain the armchair critics are back at the old game with their meaty phrases and petty gibes. "The Yanks are making a hash of it—they never were up to much," say the British critics.

It was a small force—you cannot lay on large-scale military operations in 24 hours. Even today a fortnight after the war began it is doubtful if it is much more than one division strong.

This meagre force has been operating in monsoon weather in an undisclosed country with unreliable allies, and almost certainly without adequate communications and supplies.

It is only secure base for reinforcements and equipment lies some 300 miles distant by sea.

And 50,000 Communist troops spread along a front of 150 miles, and handled with some degree of skill, are operating against it.

So far as the Americans are concerned this has not been even the opening battle of the war; it is only the first skirmish in a struggle to which they are fully committed—and to which Britons appreciated.

This one has been marked by thick cloud, heavy rain, little air support; roads cluttered with the debris of the broken South Korean forces; roads which are in any case only mud tracks, off which vehicles slide.

The rest of the picture is one that can be filled in easily by anyone who has seen war: the improvisations from which a hastily-gathered force inevitably suffers; inadequate intelligence reports; irregular supplies; nights during which, if you took long enough, every bush or inequality in the ground becomes an enemy and every gust of wind or rain becomes distant firing; above all the rumours which such a situation inevitably breeds.

These are circumstances which try even the most seasoned

troops; and these were exactly the circumstances under which the joint American-South Korean headquarters at Suwon were hurriedly and unnecessarily evacuated on the night of July 1.

Long, hard struggle

The armchair critics made great play with that evacuation without any consideration of the circumstances attending it.

Mr. Eden said in the House of Commons: "It is not a situation which can be handled by one or two American divisions. . . . It may be a long and hard struggle."

So far as the Americans are concerned this has not been even the opening battle of the war; it is only the first skirmish in a struggle to which they are fully committed—and to which Britons appreciated.

In American-occupied Japan there are 123,000 U.S. troops on which General MacArthur can draw for immediate support; in America perhaps another two to three divisions could be made available quickly.

Essential was speed

Possibly even these forces may not be sufficient, especially if the American troops now fighting in Korea find themselves unable to keep their foothold.

If the critic says that the Americans should not have gone into action until they were ready to mount a sizeable operation, what is the answer to that? Simply and forcefully that time was too short. Speed was the

essential element.

Not even the armchair critics attack the basic American decision. Not to move in the face of this aggression would inevitably have led to a further and more dangerous one. Surely we learned that lesson between 1939 and 1939.

But to expect that the American military movements could have followed any other pattern, and that such an improvised and initially weak operation would at once check the Red aggression, is to be guilty either of optimism so blind as to be fatalistic, or a dangerous under-estimation of the enemy we face.

This is not the time to make either of these blunders.

SCAP spokesman says the Korean affair is not "the type of war where women ought to be running around the front lines."

Now, if it had only been a different kind of war...

Water problem it all is.

"There are, however, several offence to martial pride, but they revere the American public."

What is really required is some martial aid.

"Numbers of workers have received handsome bonuses for their efforts in increasing production."

Well, one good turn deserves another.

All Communist papers in Japan have been suspended.

Apparently they had chalked up a number of black marks, and had been Stalin on the question of Lenin to one side.

She was only a major's daughter, but she knew what Reggie meant.

The Communist-dominated Seamen's Union in Australia has challenged their government on their decision not to handle arms shipments to their countrymen in Korea.

Don't know about you, but I Canberra see treason being countered with reason.

Rising at 7 a.m., he breakfasts with his Australian wife and his 10-year-old son before going to his office in a black limousine, the biggest in Japan.

Lunching at two o'clock, usually with a number of guests, he discusses the problems of the day.

He never misses an hour's afternoon nap, but he works from four till eight.

He shuns social gatherings and hardly ever entertains on a large scale, but with his family and his closest staff often acts a film show at his home.

We learn how much the present fighting means to him when we recall his own words:

"Southern Korea, the Philippines, and Japan form a sturdy pillar in a triangular buttress exemplifying before all the peoples of the Far East the wisdom of the democratic concept."

"Quit grumbling, one day the Yanks will advance!"

MacArthur—his method and his mission

The name General Douglas MacArthur calls to mind a picture of a colourful and powerful military personality.

The tasks before him in Korea are, however, anything but romantic. They are concrete and clear-cut.

He is asked to clear Southern Korea from the Northern invader in the shortest possible time and with what appears to be a minimum of ground forces, but with an almost unchallenged control of the sea and a very substantial air force. There were two ways open to him:

1. To continue what seems to be present U.S. strategy in Korea, that is, to send troops into operational sectors at an accelerated pace to stabilise the front somewhere near the 37th Parallel and to collect there sufficient forces for a counter-attack against 50,000 Northern mobile troops; or

2. To secure such bases in the extreme South, the port of Pusan, for example, at which troops and material can accumulate until weather and the arrival of amphibious units off the coast permit a daring operation of sealing off the South from the North near the 38th Parallel. This would spell total destruction of all Northern Korean forces at present advancing South.

General MacArthur was forced initially to adopt the first course in order to prevent a complete

Farming hazards

Farming has its hazards everywhere, and most of them are natural and unexpected. Not so behind the Iron Curtain. In the natural zone of Austria the natural hazards are overshadowed by a "snatch and grab" campaign launched by Soviet agents.

Working under the protection of the Russian Occupation authorities, the agents are touring the rich agricultural districts of Austria, "commandoing" all the horses they can find.

Their excuse is that the Germans confiscated thousands of horses during their occupation of the Balkans and Czechoslovakia and that they presented the horses to the Austrian farmers. The farmers deny this, maintain that the horses are their own, and that if they must be taken away, need they be confiscated by force?

The Russians reply that it is also harvest time in Soviet Russia, and that these farms have to yield even a "little" to the Northern troops without fighting them with whatever he has at hand.

But purely military considerations may cause him to proceed with securing concentrations of troops outside the immediate battle areas in order to hold on to key ports in Korea.

The outstanding dangers are these:

1. The American forces now in Korea may be forced into aerial warfare and lose control over the air-raid bases.

2. An eventual U.S. counter-offensive would then have to start by landing on the tip of South Korea, and be forced to drive the invaders all the way back to the North, leaving large garrisons in the paddy-fields behind.

3. To the final phase of clearing Korea would be protracted.

4. Many factors will influence the outcome of this phase, notably the weather, the condition of the roads, and the state of preparedness of the Chinese.

When I was in Washington two years ago I was struck by some of his statements on military tactics. For instance, of the Japanese he said:

"If you force them into a corner they will fight viciously to the death. They can live on a little rice and a few supplies. Flank them, give them a line of retreat, even though it may lead nowhere, and you have them. You save lives every time."

This 70-year-old general is, no doubt, a demi-god some American newspapers make out.

Rising at 7 a.m., he breakfasts with his Australian wife and his 10-year-old son before going to his office in a black limousine, the biggest in Japan.

Lunching at two o'clock, usually with a number of guests, he discusses the problems of the day.

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"Quit grumbling, one day the Yanks will advance!"

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NEHRU PLAN REJECTED

America's reply handed to Indian Ambassador

NO DEAL ON KOREA

Washington, July 18.

The United States has rejected India's proposal to end the Korean war.

The text of the American reply was not made public immediately, but authoritative sources said it rejected suggestions that the United States help seat Communist China on the United Nations Security Council in return for a cease-fire in Korea.

The Assistant Secretary of State, George McGhee, handed the American reply to the Indian Ambassador, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, in the course of a 20-minute conference in the State Department.

A State Department spokesman said that the American reply had gone to the Korean peace move by the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, who was sent to the United States Ambassador in India, Mr. Ley Henderson, last night.

RUSSIAN ADVISERS IN KOREA

Washington, July 18. The Army said today that it has definite information that there are Russian advisers with a certain unit of the North Korea Army.

Reporters were told at a Pentagon briefing that between 10 and 20 Russian officers are with the unit. Its identity was not disclosed.

This gives the first confirmation of the American army has had of the presence of Russian advisers with the North Koreans, the briefing officer said.

Asked whether the Army's information is that the Russians are advisers rather than communists, the spokesman replied: "As far as we know."

A reporter asked how the Army knows about the Russians—had they been captured?

The reply: "No comment."

The briefing officer said he did not know whether the Russians are in uniform.

And he declined to give any idea as to the size of the unit to which the advisers are attached. A reporter suggested that if they are assigned to a squad, they would seem to constitute "pretty heavy representation."

The briefing officer told reporters they could see the reason why "you have to be very careful what you say."

The U.S. has military advisers with the South Korean Army, in addition to the American troops units fighting in Korea.—Associated Press.

U.S. MISSION GOING TO BURMA

Washington, July 18. The Economic Co-operation Administration is expected to announce this week that an American technical aid and economic mission is being sent to Burma.

Hended by Mr. Abbot Low Moffat, now Deputy Chief of the Marshall Plan Mission in London, the mission is expected to leave for Rangoon in September.

Pending negotiations with the Burmese Government, the amount of funds for Burmese projects has not been determined. Burma will receive aid in the development of industrial and agricultural projects under the South Eastern Asia economic programme.

Mr. Moffat, aged 40, is a New York lawyer.—Associated Press.

"ELECTIONS" IN SOUTH KOREA

Tokyo, July 18. A Seoul Radio broadcast, tonight by the Communist People's Committee in Seoul, announced that it will hold elections in the occupied areas of Korea south of the 38th parallel starting on July 25.

Peking Radio also heard in Tokyo, gave some additional details, saying "all Koreans above 20 have the right to elect and be elected to the People's Committee in the liberated areas of South Korea, regardless of sex, nationality, class, creed, length of residence, property or degree of education." But, it said, "only exceptions are pro-Japanese, pro-American and people suffering from nervous disorders."—Associated Press.

SABOTAGE IN DESTROYER

Tokyo, July 18. The Admiralty announced tonight that unexpected mechanical trouble had put the 10,000-ton 700-ton destroyer Canadian Rover the port out of commission. The possibility of sabotage could not be ruled out.

CALENDAR OF DEPARTURES

TO SAIGON
TO HAIPHONG
TO HANOI
TO PARIS

AIR FRANCE

UNRRA plan for Korea

Lake Success, July 19. A type of UNRRA for the Korean Republic, with economic aid of the United Nations both now and after the end of hostilities, has been proposed to delegations by several high United Nations officials.

The proposed relief scheme, based on the assumption that the North Koreans would be pushed back to the 38th Parallel, is understood to envisage large-scale economic, medical and technical aid to the Republic after the fighting ends. Reuter.

AMERICA'S PLAIN WARNING

Munich, July 18. American reaction to a possible attack on West Germany would be certainly much quicker than in the case of Korea, Dr. George N. Shuster, newly appointed U.S. State Commissioner in Bavaria, said today.

Speaking to a Press conference in German, Dr. Shuster explained that the United States had to have the approval of the United Nations before taking action. "An attack on West Germany would be equal to an attack on America. It would cause immediate reaction on the part of the U.S." the State Commissioner said.

Addressing his first Press conference in the Bavarian capital, he stressed that the United States would fulfil its obligations to protect the West German Federal Republic.

"If we care for the South Koreans, how much more obvious would it be for us to fulfil our obligations in West Germany?" Dr. Shuster asked.

Dr. Shuster criticised warlike Germans who were reported to be hoarding food in large quantities. "In case of an atomic war, all parts of the world would be equally threatened," he said.

"And I believe that in this case it would be more dangerous to be in New York's Fifth Avenue than in Munich."—Associated Press.

KMT AGENTS IN SHANGHAI BUSY

Nationalist secret agents are having a field day in Shanghai, where they are operating secret radio stations, organising saboteurs and generally trying to disrupt Communist procedure.

Reports reaching here said that five clandestine radio stations were uncovered in two days. They were giving intelligence to the Nationalist government. In Taiwan, police raiders also seized a quantity of secret codes, arms and ammunition.

The Nationalist agents, operating under such names as the "Shanlung Anti-Communist Army" and "Kiangsu province River police," increased their activities substantially after the Nationalists evacuated the Chusan Islands in May. Although they continue their activities in Shanghai, they also cover the entire East China area from Shantung to Chekiang, travelling in the guise of tradesmen or merchants.—United Press.

U.S. reaction

The New York "Daily News" said in an editorial: "Stalin is attempting to use Nehru as a contact man or emissary in a neat game of international blackmail." "It would be lovely to end the Korean war right now. But not that way," it said.

The New York "Post" said that Premier Stalin's reply to Mr. Nehru "is sparse, cryptic and cold of comfort."

"We cannot again give way to bargaining at gunpoint; the road to Munich still leads to Danzig to Paris and to Pearl Harbour," it declared.

The New York "Daily Com-pas" said: "Mr. Nehru holds the key to peace with honour."

"Let it never be said that America is too proud to enter that door."

The "Times" and the "Herald-Tribune" have not commented.—United Press, Reuter and Associated Press.

BRITISH VIEWS IN HARMONY WITH AMERICAN

London, July 18.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and his Cabinet today put the finishing touches to their reaction to Marshal Stalin's comment on the proposal made by Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, that Communist China should be admitted to the Security Council to pave the way for a peaceful solution.

Mr. Attlee's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon about Britain's position in Korea was interpreted as meaning that the British attitude to the Nehru-Stalin exchanges, when finally made public, will be substantially in harmony with that of the United States.

The British reply, it is thought, will in all events seek to avoid two possible pitfalls.

First, it will make clear that Britain in no way wishes to discourage Pandit Nehru's sincere desire to explore any chances of a peaceful settlement inside the United Nations.

Secondly, it will make equally clear that Britain has no intention of allowing either the Soviet proposals or the divergencies in Britain's China policy from that of America to drive a wedge between London and Washington that might weaken the overall solidarity of the two English-speaking powers.

Mr. Attlee indicated in the House of Commons today that Britain did not intend to alter her position in Korea.

He made this statement at the end of questions about the Nehru-Stalin correspondence.

A Labour member, Mr. Emrys Hughes, had asked what representations he had received from Pandit Nehru on the war in Korea.

Supporting UN

Mr. Attlee replied, "The British Government are in constant consultation with all the Commonwealth Governments on all questions concerning the Korean situation. It would be contrary to existing practice to reveal the nature of the confidential communications which have passed between Commonwealth Governments."

Mr. Hughes further asked, "In view of the intense interest with which these notes have been followed throughout the world, will you assure us you are doing your best to support Mr. Nehru in his action?"

Mr. Attlee replied, "The British Government is doing its best to support the United Nations, declaratory."

Cheers greeted this statement.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Deputy Opposition leader, said, "In view of the published correspondence, may I ask the Government to make it clear that they stand by the two resolutions passed by the Security Council on June 25 and 27 and that the Government have no intention of altering their position at all?"

Mr. Attlee replied, "You are perfectly right."—Reuter.

SERIOUS LEAK OF SECRETS

New York, July 18.

A newspaper columnist, Robert S. Allen, repeated today that American Defence Department authorities were gravely disturbed over a serious security leak involving vital American defences for Taiwan.

In a Washington dispatch, Mr. Allen said that within 36 hours of President Truman secretly ordering these military measures, the information was in the hands of Moscow and the Chinese Communists.

"Counter-intelligence officials are still in the dark whether the astounding leak occurred in Washington or in Taiwan," he wrote.

"They suspect the latter, because Chiang Kai-shek's forces are known to be honeycombed with Communist agents."

Mr. Allen said that the leak concerned an order directing the Air Force to instil certain jet fighter squadrons on three small islands near Taiwan.

"As the Communists have the information, some of the details of this 'secret' plan can be reported," he said.

"The islands are Shima, Migaka-Shima and Shioaki-Shima, of the Sakishima group to the East of Northern Taiwan."

Shima is the closest, about 100 air miles from Taiwan. The others are within 200 miles. All were said to have excellent air strips built by the Japanese during the war.

"This fact, and the closeness of the islands, make them a powerful defensive factor to Taiwan." Mr. Allen wrote.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S VIEW

Paris, July 18. The French Government holds that the withdrawal of Communist troops to the 38th parallel is the first condition to restoring peace in Korea, official sources said.

Marshal Stalin's Note to India's Premier, Pandit Nehru, was received here with satisfaction in so far as it reflects a desire for peace. But first, these sources said, the aggressor must return to the 38th parallel. The seating of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations cannot be made a prerequisite to a solution of the Korean problem, they added.—United Press.

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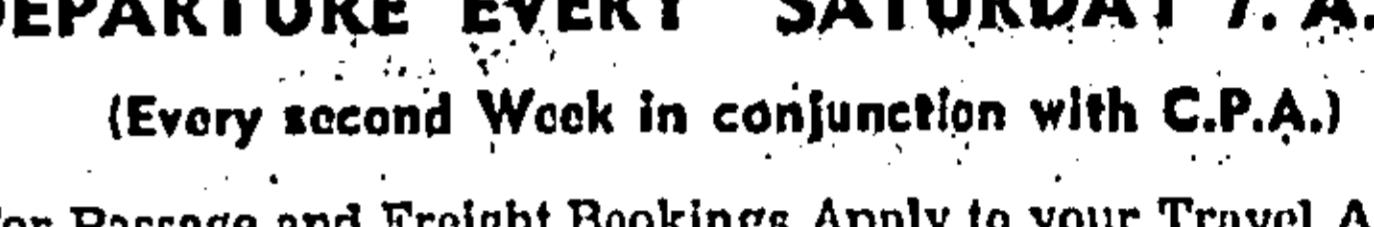


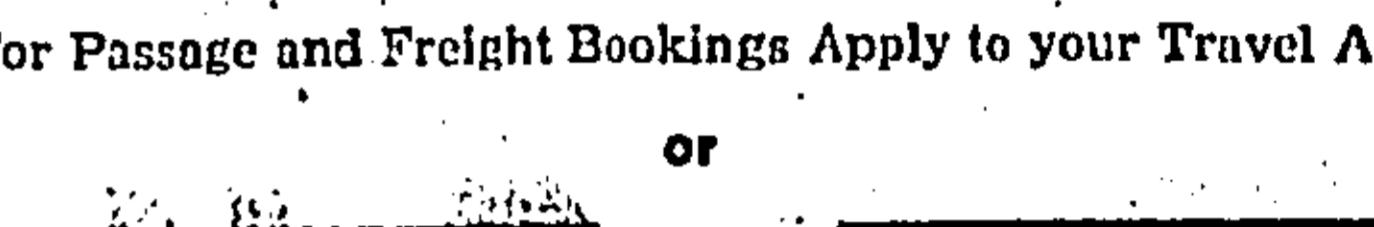




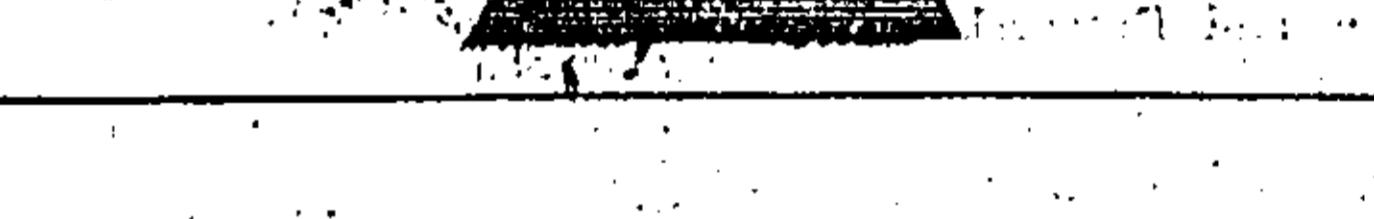










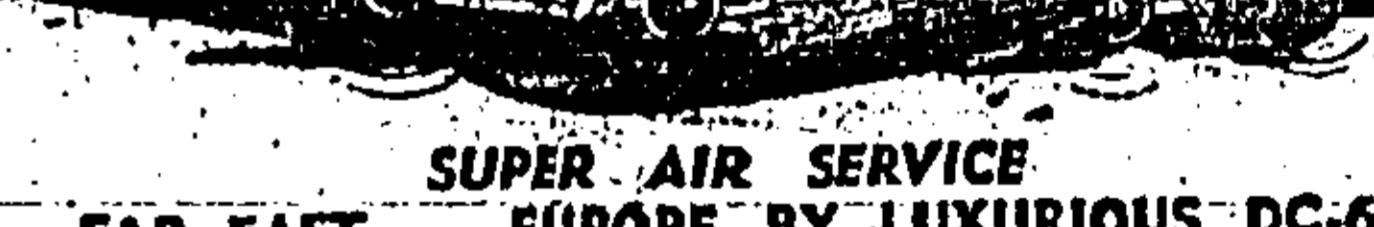


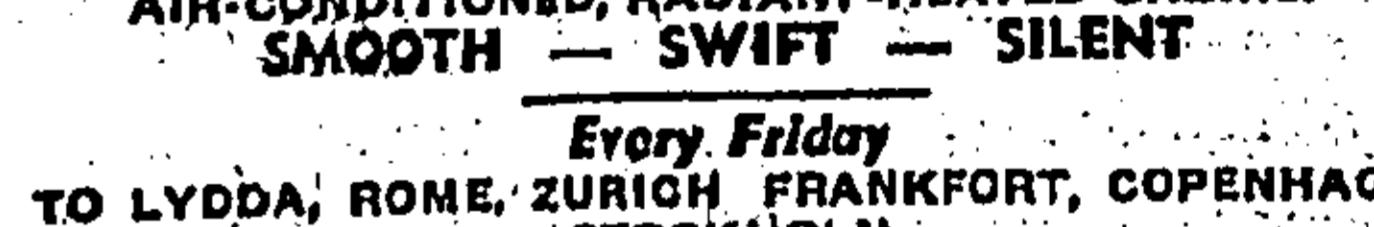




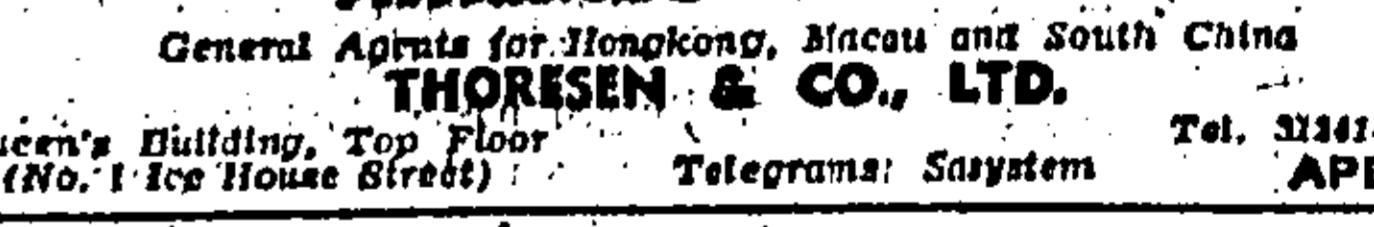












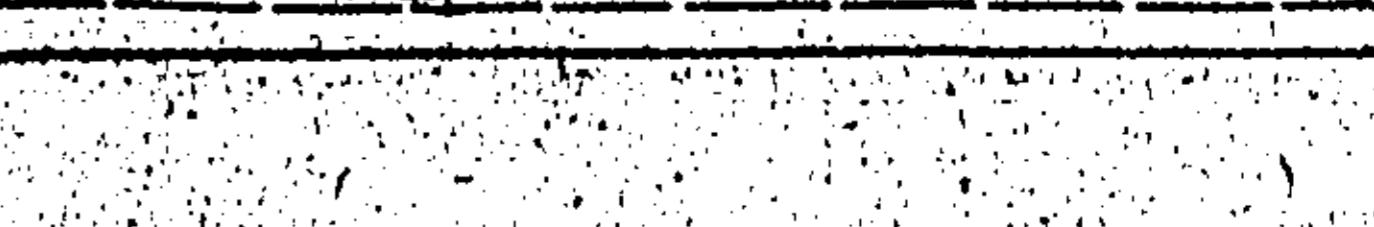


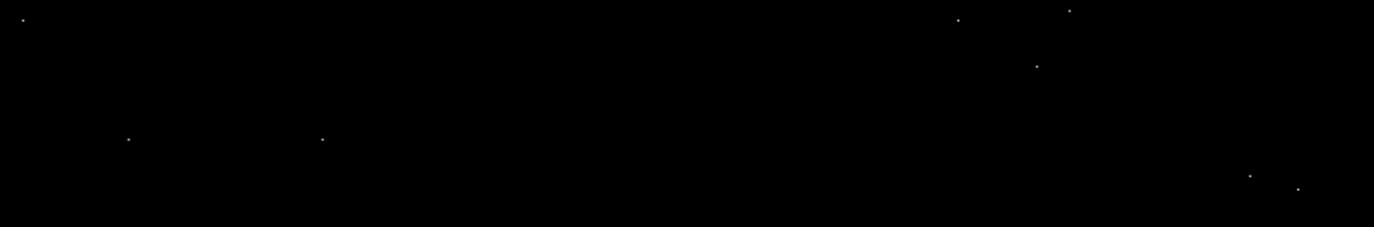


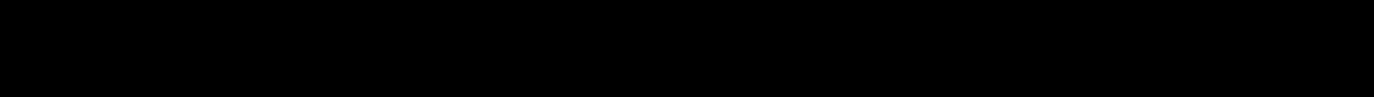












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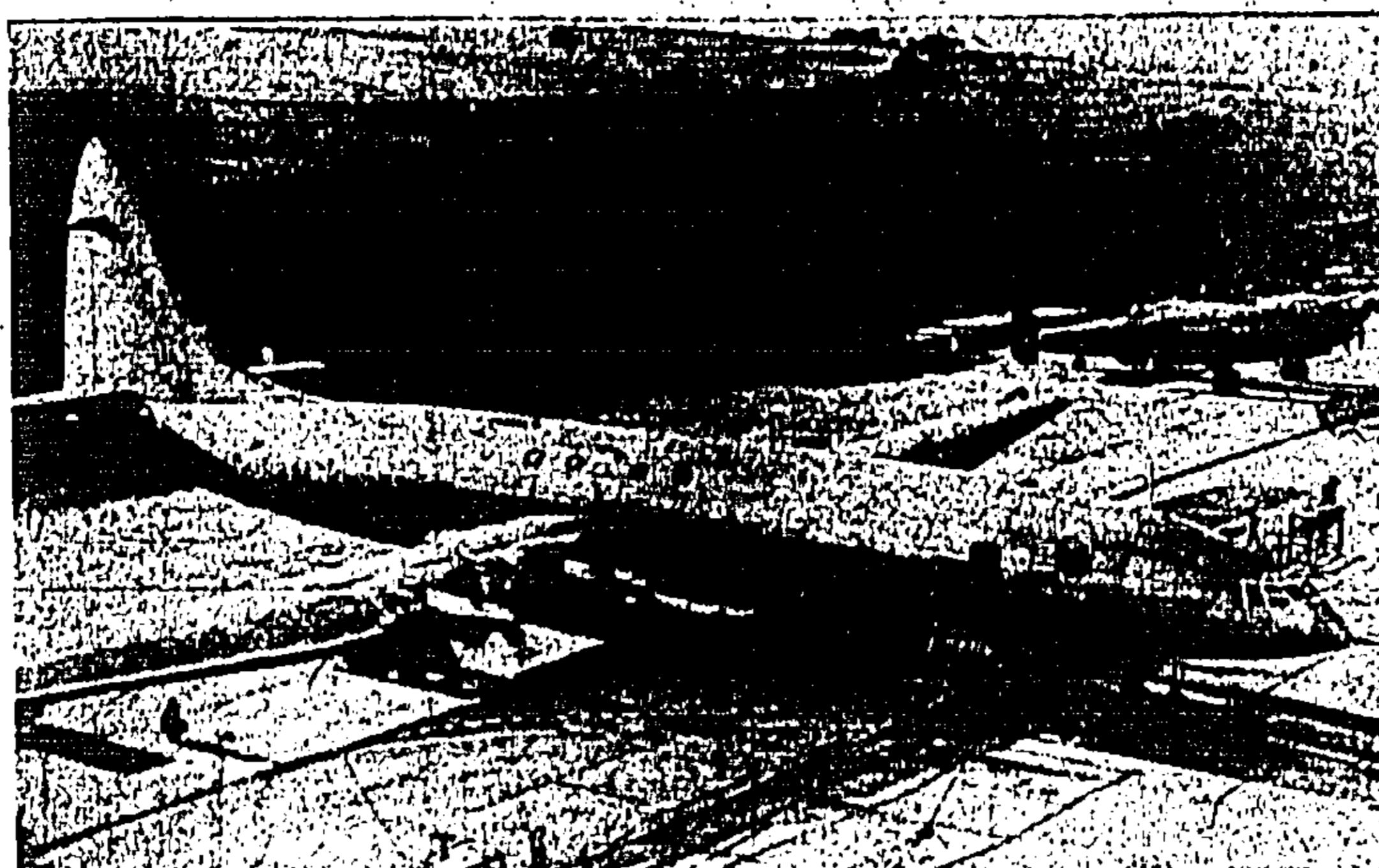
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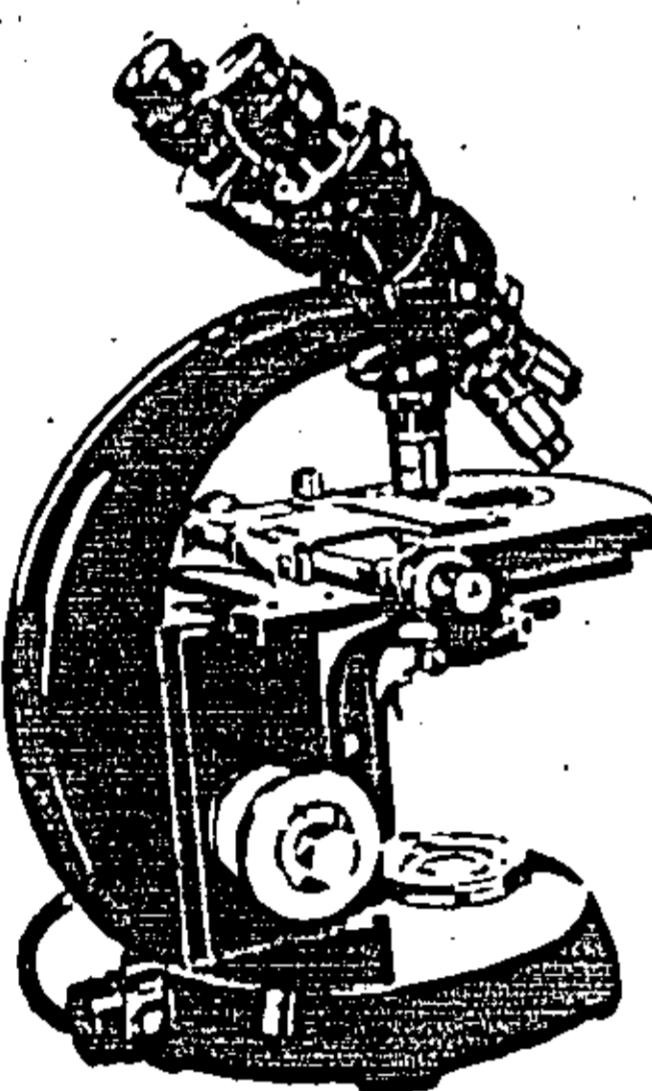
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"We now treat the Brab just like any other airliner" said Mr. A. J. Pegg, the Brabazon's pilot. "In fact it is even more versatile than some of the smaller four-engined airliners in actual operation today."

"For example, we started up the eight engines, taxied out to the runway and took off all in a much shorter time than that taken by the average four-engined airliner. I was especially pleased with the way the Brabazon taxied and manoeuvred round the perimeter track at London Airport.

"As you know we have nothing or small as a 50-yard track at Bristol, but the Brab handled perfectly. There is no doubt that she will manoeuvre round an ordinary airfield."

Mr. Pegg described the take-off and landing as most satisfactory. A special runway was constructed at Filton for the early experimental flights of the Brabazon. But at London Airport, the Brabazon took off on about 1,400 yards of runway and used 1,200 yards for touch down on each of her three flights over London.

As soon as the 180-ton airliner touched down, the pilot used the contra-rotating propeller to bring the giant airliner to a stop. These landings and take-offs runs are about 20 per cent less than those of a typical present-day airliner of about half the weight.

This remarkable achievement confirms the prediction made in 1948 by Mr. Peter Masefield,

Chief Executive of BEA, in a lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society.

He added that "with a four-wheel undercarriage on each side, the Brabazon's demands on the strength of a runway are likely to be within present standards of first-class airports without needing added surface-strengthening."

Tastefully decorated

Visitors to London Airport last month were able to form an idea of what it will be like to cross the Atlantic in the Brabazon. A section of the interior had been fitted up as a 26-seater passenger cabin. It was tastefully decorated and more spacious than that of any existing airliner. The production version of the Brabazon 2 will be 100-seater designed for non-stop trans-Atlantic flights with a maximum of passenger comfort. The door opens into a lounge and cocktail bar.

Passengers will then turn right up a sweeping staircase, into the main lounge which accommodates 38 passengers. To the left of the entry lounge is a saloon with 23 rear-facing seats. This will probably be used as a cinema. Walking through the main lounge, passengers come down stairs to a number of first-class cabins each

containing six.

These convert at night into sleeping accommodation for four, and the remaining two passengers literally go upstairs to bed.

Passengers will be able to board the Brabazon 2 at midnight in London and get up in New York at eight o'clock the next morning, after a non-stop flight. With the fleet of three turboprop Brabazon 2 aircraft in operation, two operating and one in reserve, there will be seven services a week in each direction. So passengers could be back in London (after spending a full day in New York) within 30 hours.

Comfort and speed

It will be some time before the flight tests on the Brabazon have accumulated sufficient data to give an accurate estimate of operating costs of the three Brabazon 2's now on order.

But it seems certain that the comfort and speed of the turbo-prop version will be a great attraction to passengers.

Sir Miles Thomas recently said: "If we of BOAC can operate the Brabazon on the direct route from New York to London and give the standard of comfort and luxury that the Brabazon promises, I think that we shall have something the Americans have not and we shall scoop the pool of trans-Atlantic traffic very much as the two 'Queens' have done at sea."

Preliminary assessments indicate that the Brabazon 2 will be an economic aircraft to operate. In his lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society, during which he considered the economics of several different types of aircraft, Peter Masefield said:

"The estimated figures for the Brabazon are by far the most impressive. With its capacity payload of 27,200 lb. and fuel reserves of 21,000 lb. (enough for 3.88 hours diversion) it has an estimated stage length of 3,640 miles in still air.

This means it would carry 100 passengers and one ton of mail and freight non-stop from New York to London with almost 100 per cent regularity—a performance far in excess of any contemporary landplane."

On the Westbound service it would have an 85 per cent regularity throughout the year, or, if flight refuelling were used, an even better figure. Masefield stated that even against a 90 mile-an-hour wind it would be capable of a profit for durations between 7 and 12½ hours flying, extending to 3½ and 13 hours in still air.

This economic analysis shows up the turboprop Brabazon 2 as a formidable commercial aeroplane, offering a performance unequalled in competitive planes.

The Brabazon 1's visit to London Airport was a forecast of successful operation and the passenger cabin in the midst of the 1,000 test-flight instruments a sign of things to come.

Modern factory buildings

One of Britain's most urgent needs today is for new, modern, efficiently designed factories. Independence and a better standard of living both call for more production and, to achieve this end, we must have more and better factories, power stations, and engineering works.

From one standpoint, at least—that of technology—Britain emerged from World War II stronger than before. New plants built for armaments could in part be turned over to the production of useful things.

Civilian industries, under the exigencies of war, had become streamlined and rationalised. The productivity of labour had been increased by training schemes.

But against all this, there were many harsh facts to be set which more than outweighed any improvements. During the war the maintenance of our industries—apart from munitions—was, of necessity, neglected and hundreds of factories were taken over for storage and war-time production.

Industrialisation

By the end of the war the restoration and replacement of industrial buildings was a vital pre-requisite of the high production so desperately needed in the new conditions. The international economic position of the United Kingdom was in the throes of revolutionary change.

A major part of British foreign assets had been sold or pledged during the war. The countries of the Commonwealth were called upon to furnish manufactures, as well as foodstuffs and raw materials.

This resulted in the overnight industrialisation of outlying parts of the Commonwealth which jeopardised the ability of the United Kingdom to hold her own in those areas.

In addition, Latin America, one of most profitable markets, was forced to find other sources of supply—mainly in the United States.

Severe competition

The result has been that countries obliged for a long time to get along without British manufacturers got into the habit of doing so. Britain can no longer afford to sit back and rely on income from overseas investments to provide her with vital imports. She has to increase exports in the face of new and severe competition, and success depends on the production of more and better things at lower costs.

Textiles are urgently needed to increase clothing supplies, steel to rebuild damaged cities, and most important—new factories, functioning as integrated units in line with the most modern practice and equipped with the most up-to-date plant and machinery to deliver the goods at the right prices.

British exports are mainly of a staple industrial character. In 1938 the textile industry sold one third of its gross output abroad and accounted for more than one quarter of the United Kingdom's total exports.

The importance of the wool and textile industry to Britain, therefore, speaks for itself and the decision of Paton and Baldwins, Ltd., to build at Darlington a great new knitting-wool factory—the largest in the world—was of great significance in the battle for output.

Century-old

The building of this factory, which is well on the way to completion, was entrusted to the century-old firm of building and civil engineering contractors, John Laing and Son, Ltd.

Another great project with which this firm—which has played a major part in the building of Britain's new factories—is associated, is Britain's colossal new steelworks, the Abbey works at Margam, near Swansea.

This steelworks, which has a number of contractors engaged on its construction (the firm previously mentioned is building the Cold Reduction Mill), will be the largest in Europe and probably the biggest fully integrated production plant in the world ever built at one time.

When completed in 1951, the plant will be capable of producing 10,000 tons of pig-iron and 25,000 tons of steel week—which 20,000 tons will be continuous hot-rolled strip and cold reduction plate.

In addition to helping Britain solve her crucial post-war problem which, narrowly considered, amounts to the question—"What will we do for dollars?"—Britain's new factories provide a special cause for optimism in the new hope which they are bringing to the development areas.

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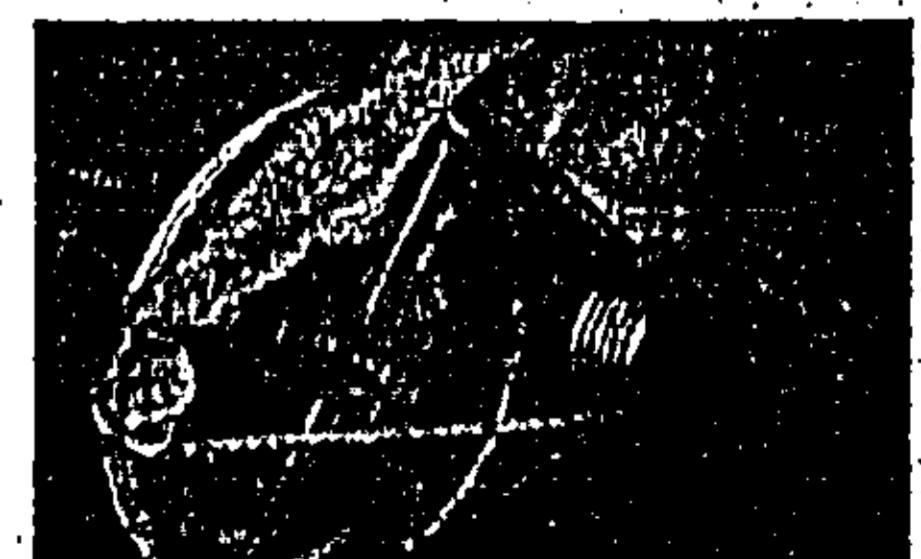
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HOUSE OF COMMONS TO DEBATE DEFENCE

The Government intends to hold a defence debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday next week—but it will resist a demand from Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, for a secret session, informed political quarters said tonight.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and Mr. Churchill will take part in the debate, in which attention will concentrate on Korea.

REVERSE FOR REDS

Sydney, July 18. Labour moderates tonight accused the Communist-controlled executive of the Seamen's Union of fraud in a sensational rank and file vote on a resolution against the Korean war.

Union Right Wingers charged that the seamen's Red executive had attempted to deceive rank and file members into believing that their vote today in all major Australian ports on the words anti-Korean war resolution ratified the ban on arms shipments to Korea. But J. Connor, non-Communist secretary of the Brisbane branch, said the executive met here over the week-end and secretly lifted the ban.

The Federal Secretary, E. V. Elliott, refused to confirm or deny Mr. Connor's statement. Earlier, Mr. Elliott had claimed the resolution was adopted by a majority of several hundred but tonight Sydney officials questioned his claim.

Unofficial but reliable figures indicated a nationwide vote against the resolution. The Australian Press had been led to believe the resolution contained an embargo on handling shipments of arms to Korea. Veteran labour reporters said the tricky propaganda manoeuvre, which rocked Australian union circles, had resulted in one of the worst rebuffs Communist unionists had suffered in Australia since the Government smashed the paralysing coal strike last year.

By secretly lifting the arms embargo, the three Communists on the four-man Union executive side-stepped an open challenge to the Government to prosecute under the terms of the Australian Crimes Act. Today's resolution criticised the Government's despatch of arms to Korea.

Labour leaders said rejection of the resolution by seamen in Sydney, Adelaide and Newcastle enhanced the drive by moderates to expel Communist officials. No vote was taken in Melbourne, where the meeting ended in an uproar.—United Press.

TIN, WOLFRAM FOR RUSSIA

Soviet Russia apparently is getting supplies of strategic tin and wolfram ore which China formerly shipped to the United States and other world buyers.

The official New China News Agency claimed that tin and wolfram production in South China has increased sharply in recent months. The U.S. Department of Commerce, however, said wolfram supplies from Communist-occupied China have now ceased. Stocks in Hong Kong are very low.

Since China is not equipped to smelt tin or wolfram, it seems evident the ore is being shipped to Russia, which under a bilateral trade pact is to get supplies of non-ferrous minerals from China.

Wolfram is the ore from which tungsten, essential in the manufacture of armour plate and armaments, is made.—United Press.

Indonesians capture Buru

Jakarta, July 18. The Indonesian Defence Ministry announced the capture of Buru Island from the rebellious "Republic of South Moluccas" today.

Federal troops covered by Navy corvettes went ashore on July 14 and two days later entered the chief town, Narrative, and completed the occupation of the island.

Buru is a jumping off place for Ambon, key island of the 11 week old revolt. Buru is 50 miles East of Ambon.

A brief official statement said part of the rebel army on Buru was captured and the occupation force was "joyously" welcomed.—Associated Press.

LABOUR SCRAPES THROUGH

London, July 18. The Labour Government had a majority of only nine in the House of Commons tonight when the Conservatives challenged its running of the £35,000,000 East African groundhounds scheme.

An Opposition motion to cut money supplies to the Ministry of Food by £5—a traditional way of forcing a vote in some types of debates—was defeated by 290 votes to 200.

The Opposition were not satisfied with an announcement by the Food Minister, Mr. Maurice Webb, that the scheme was to be radically modified.

Plans for this were being prepared, he told the House, and were expected to be ready by October.—Reuter.

Britain's reply to the request of Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations' Secretary-General, to contribute ground forces for Korea will be decided soon and an announcement made in Parliament.

The War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, was bombarded by Conservatives in the House about the state of Britain's defences.

He declined, however, to give any information on preparations to deal with guided missiles and declined to discuss any short term measures.

When it was suggested that the Home Guard volunteer force should be re-formed he did not reply.

Plans ready

The Minister of Labour, George Isaacs, said Britain's plans for calling up its armed forces in an international emergency were ready to operate at any time.

He declined to give the House any details, however, because he considered it would not be in the public interest at this juncture.

Mr. Isaacs made his statement in response to a question from J. M. Boyd-Carpenter (Cons.).

He said: "The call-up arrangements are kept under constant review and adjusted from time to time as circumstances change."

Mr. Boyd-Carpenter suggested that Mr. Isaacs should give the public some idea of the arrangements in broad terms, in order that the very large number of people affected may have some idea of where their duties would lie in an emergency.

Mr. Isaacs replied that he did not agree.

Territorial army

The War Minister, John Strachey, was cross-examined by several opposition M.P.s on the readiness of Britain's anti-aircraft defences. Others wanted to know whether he was worried about the rate of voluntary recruitment for the Territorial Army.

L. D. Gunnings (Cons.) asked Mr. Strachey if, in view of the deteriorating international situation, he planned any special efforts to hasten recruiting in the Territorials.

"It is the policy of my Department to do everything possible to encourage voluntary recruiting for the Territorial Army," Mr. Strachey replied.

He wanted to stress the need of men with World War II experience to help continue the training of these reserve forces.

Mr. Strachey contested the view that National Servicemen (conscripts) were unsuitable in the campaign against the Communist guerrillas in Malaya.

A Labour member, Mr. Raymond Blackburn, had urged a special volunteer force for Malaya of people experienced in Commando and similar operations in the last war.

Properly trained, they would be much more effective, he said. Korea had shown that young conscripts were not the best to use at that stage of war.

Not unsuitable

Mr. Strachey said he did not take the view that National Servicemen had proved unsuitable for the war in Malaya. From such personal observations as he could make when he visited Malaya in May, he took a very different view.

Earlier, Mr. Strachey, replying to a question, said that some 4,500 National Servicemen called up under the 1948 National Service Act had been sent to Malaya between January 1, 1949, and May 31, 1950.

Since May, 1949, it had been the rule that National Servicemen must serve four and a half months before being sent to Malaya. The average period was slightly higher. National Servicemen must continue to be sent abroad to the extent that Britain's commitments made it necessary, he said.

Mr. Ellis Smith, Labour, who had raised the matter, said that some boys of 18, just finished training for three months, were now on draft leave before going to Malaya and Hong Kong.

An undertaking was given during the passing of the 1948 Act through Parliament that no boy under 18 would be sent abroad. During the war no boy under 18 was sent abroad, he declared.

Mr. Strachey did not know they were being sent to Malaya after three months' training. The rule was four and a half months. If Mr. Ellis Smith knew of any case where this rule had not been followed he would like to hear about it.

Air Marshal's warning

Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, air ace in World War II, warned that the present Royal Air Force probably would be blasted from the skies in any new "Battle of Britain".

Air Marshal Garrod wrapped up criticisms of the RAF that have been brewing here since the Korean war and levelled them at

the Air Force. Military planners have considered Western Europe the principal defence against any Russian thrust.

Sir Guy charged that the long-ranging RAF Coastal Command, which helped defeat Hitler's successful submarine blockade of the island, had been permitted to become a shadow of its once powerful force and many of the planes are antiquated.

He blasted announcements which indicated that Britain was developing one of the world's leading air forces, well supplied with the latest jet craft. He charged that plans to strengthen RAF squadrons with the latest jet fighters would not be completed for more than a year.

Development of four-engined jet bombers was lagging and British engineers, who had built some of the best planes of World War II, were drifting into other industries.

"Alarming" was an inadequate word to describe the condition of the Royal Air Force and he told newsmen the RAF had serious deficiencies and that a submarine menace "could bring us to our knees in a matter of weeks."

"In a grave and deteriorating international situation, our air defences are seriously deficient. Three months ago, with a full sense of responsibility, we described the state of our defence as alarming. Today even that adjective is inadequate."—Reuter.

Associated Press and United Press.

NEW TYPE OF HUMAN BEINGS?

Liverpool, July 18.

A Church of England Bishop speculated today that future medical research will try to produce new types of human beings.

Dr. E. W. Barnes, the Bishop of Birmingham, said in a sermon before the British Medical Association in Liverpool Cathedral:

"It is already clear that possibly the most important medical research of the future will be concerned with the elimination of genetic defects and with the production of human types finer than any that have hitherto appeared."

The newspaper said the accused planned to seize the Ostrava radio station and broadcast instructions for an uprising.

"Such a changed outlook belongs, very likely, to the far distant future but so rapid has been the growth of knowledge the making of a new world may be more speedy than we expect."

Dr. Barnes created a stir in the religious world last year by urging sterilisation of the unfit and mercy death for defective babies.—Associated Press.

PISHAN TAKEN

London, July 18. The Chinese "People's Liberation Army" has taken Pishan Island, off the Chekiang coast and cleared it of Kuomintang troops, according to a New China News Agency despatch received in London tonight.

Four hundred Kuomintang officers and men were captured and 30 killed.

A unit of the "People's Liberation Army" launched an amphibious attack on Pishan Island—which lies about 50 miles North East of Wenzhou port—during the evening of July 15 and landed the following morning. The despatch added.—Reuter.

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THE CHINA MAIL, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1950.

Infantry division for the Far East

Tacoma, Washington, July 18.

Troops of the crack Second Infantry Division boarded troop transports this week for transfer to the Far East Command. The troops were mostly fuzzy-cheeked youngsters. The Indian-head patches on their shoulders and all other identifying insignia were stripped off. Few smiled and there was little grumbling.

But one staff sergeant summed up the spirit of his men: "They don't complain." Although wartime shroud shrouded the time of departure and the destination of the troopership, the men were pretty certain of where they were going.—United Press.

He blasted announcements

COLONY MAY SEND TROOPS TO KOREA WAR

Singapore, July 18. Military sources here suggest that if a British contingent were urgently requested by General Douglas MacArthur for use in Korea, troops would be sent from Hong Kong.

According to rumours here, a British contingent might comprise a Scots battalion from Hong Kong (probably the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), the First Battalion, Scots Guards (now chasing guerrillas in the Johore jungles) and a Canadian Army battalion, reported to be mobilising at Vancouver.

Battalions from Hong Kong, itself potentially menaced by the Chinese Communist Army, could be replaced by battalions from Singapore and Latin-American countries.

Eight British infantry battalions in Singapore could be ready to embark for Korea within 48 hours if so ordered, high military sources said.

It is obvious that a British contingent, probably a brigade group, should be sent to Korea, a senior Staff Officer said. "The question is where from?"

He added that an American news agency report that a qualified London informant had hinted that Britain was likely to send ground troops to help the hard-pressed G.I.s had touched off a wave of rumours among British troops.

Most would be glad to get out of the jungle "bashing" to do some real fighting against a real enemy on the side of their wartime comrades, he said.

Some military observers here considered it more likely that British troops would be sent from the Middle East, where, they said, the present commitment was less actively onerous.

The Malaysian Government is known to oppose any reduction of the military strength here on the grounds that this would increase Chinese Communist guerilla activity in the country.

London damper

A War Office spokesman in London today refused to support the suggestion made by high military quarters in Singapore that British troops would be sent to Korea from Singapore and Hong Kong.

Military units and a factory unit were to be used in the uprising, the newspaper said, and military commanders were to be put over "some top" where the arrest and liquidation of some military leaders and political figures was intended.

The newspaper said the accused planned to seize the Ostrava radio station and broadcast instructions for an uprising throughout Czechoslovakia.

They also intended, it said, to broadcast an appeal for foreign military intervention to the United States, Britain and French Embassies in Prague.

"Mlada Fronta" said the group of plotters was organised by Jan Buchal, former member of the Security Force executed on June 27 for high treason and espionage.

Buchal was one of 13 people convicted on such charges.—Associated Press.

He declined to name the countries, but it was understood that

McCARTHY CIRCUS AT AN END

Washington, July 18.

A diplomatic official said today that the Italian delegation at the United Nations understood that the idea of federation between Eritrea and Ethiopia was still in its very early stages.

The delegation had been preparing to consider special political and economic ties between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Any suggestion for federation should be considered most carefully by the delegation, especially if it should be along the lines of the present relationship between the Netherlands and Indonesia or France and Indo-China. The delegation could not give its views until a concrete federation plan was submitted to the Committee dealing with this matter.—United Press.

The full committee, at what was described as one of its stormiest sessions, also voted by nine to two to send the report of the sub-committee, majority to the Senate.—Reuter.

He declined to name the countries, but it was understood that

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WASHINGTON STAND ON TAX QUESTION

Washington, July 18.

The Senate Democratic leader, Scott Lucas, said today that President Truman would not recommend higher taxes in his message to Congress on Wednesday.

The President may point out, however, that war costs could call for higher taxes later.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange at yesterday's short session but Traders, Unions and Dairy Farm Rights had scattered support. The undertone is steady.

H.K. Govt. Loans

4% Loan 25th July 10th Aug.

3½% Loan (1931 & 1940) Excl. 90%, 80%

3½% Loan (1931 & 1940) Excl. 90%, 80%

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H.K. & S. Bank 12.00%

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Mercantile Bank 12.00%

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Insurances

Canton Ins. 25.00%

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H.K. & M. Steamboats 11.00%

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Shells (Hong Kong) 10.00%

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H.K. & K. Wharves 7.00%

North Point Wharves 7.00%

Shanghai Hongkew Wharves 7.00%

H.K. Docks 12.00%

China Providents 2.00%

Ramboob Dockyards 2.50%, 2.00%

Wheelsocks 20.00%

Mining

Houk Mine 4.50%

Lands, Hotels and Buildings

H. & S. Hotels 7.00%

H.K. Land 25.00%

Shanghai Land 10.00%

Humphreys 8.00%

H.K. Realties 1.00%, 2.10%

Chinese Estates 12.00%

Public Utilities

H.K. Tramways 10½-14.00%

Pink Trams 10.00%

Star Ferry 5.00%

C. Lights 6.00%

(New) 6.00%

H.K. Electric 21.00%

Macau Electric 11.00%

(New) 10.00%

(Bonus Sh.) 10.00%

Ramboob Lights 8.00%

Telephone 10.00%

(H.K.) 25.00%

Shanghai Gas 12.00%

Industrials

Cold. Mach. 10.00%, 22.00%

Canton Iron 2.50%

Comments 9.00%

H.K. Boats 1.00%

Stores, Etc.

Dairy Farms 12.00%

" (H.K.) 2.00%, 2.00%

Watsons 20.00%

Shoeless 20.00%

China Emporium 8.00%

Sun Co. Ltd. 1.70%

Kwong Sing Hong 7.00%

Wing On (H.K.) 6.00%

Wm. Powell, Ltd. 1.00%

Miscellaneous

China Entertainments 1.00%

H.K. Construction (Old) 2.00%

(New) 1.00%

Vlivo Pillings 11.00%

Marconi Investments 9.00%

Marsden (H.K.) 7.00%

Shanghai 1.00%

Yankees 2.00%

Cottons

Ent. 2.00%, 2.00%

Rubber, etc. Companies

Alma Estates 1.00%

Anglo-Dutch 2.00%

BUSINESS DONE

Union Ins. 10 at 10.00%

Shanghai Dock 6.00 at 2.00%

H.K. Tram 100 at \$104.50 at \$10.40

H.K. Electric 100 at 2.00%

Dairy Farm (H.K.) 6.760 at \$1.700

at \$2.33 at \$2.

Ent. 200 at \$1.80.

Govt. 0.15% Loan (1948) \$10,000 at 9.00%

Senator Lucas said it was a safe prediction that no tax legislation would be enacted this year.

If a tax increase were asked inter, corporation income taxes could be made retroactive to apply to 1950 income. Corporations do not begin paying until next March.

Senator Lucas revealed the Administration's stand on taxes to reporters after some demands were heard in Congress for higher levels, all-out economic controls and action against war profiteers.

Other Senators called for an excess profits tax and return to the hated controls on prices, wages, materials, manpower and production.

ANGER RISING

Senator Willis Robertson (Democrat) urged Congress to raise personal and business income taxes 10 per cent effective January 1 to finance the Korean war, but did not agree with Senator Steenis' demand for blanket economic curbs.

In both Senate and House there was a rising tide of anger against recent price increases in many essential items.

There were insistent demands that the Government go after war profiteers.

The Senate Banking Committee will begin investigation on Thursday of what members called outrageous price increases in meat, sugar, clothing, coffee, bread and steel.

It also will go to work on whatever economic legislation President Truman recommends.—United Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, July 18.

Soybeans dropped to the daily 10-cent limit. Wheat steadied other grain futures and advanced on persistent mill buying against sales of flour. Feed grains failed to do much. Wheat closed 3/8 to 1 cent higher.

July 22.24 1/2 - 3/4.

September 22.26 7/8 - 27.

December 22.30 - 30 1/8.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES


ARRIVALS FROM

"OYONNAX" Europe 28th July
"CHAMPOILLON" Marseilles via Manila 6th Aug.

SAILINGS TO

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE "CHAMPOILLON" Marseilles via Saigon 8th Aug.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" Yokohama & Kobe 18th Aug.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" Marseilles via Manila 20th Aug.

FREIGHT SERVICE

"MORTAIN" N. Africa & Europe 15th Aug.

"SAINT MARCOU" " " 15th Sept.

"YANG TSE" " " 12th Oct.

FOR PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

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STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MOBILE, ALA., U.S.A.

WATERMAN LINE EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE
FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST
via JAPAN

s.s. "ALAWAI" Due about 26th July 1950.
s.s. "HURRICANE" Due about 9th Aug. 1950.

DIRECT FOR NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON VIA JAPAN AND HONOLULU

s.s. "ALAWAI" sails about 27th July 1950.
s.s. "HURRICANE" sails about 10th Aug. 1950.

Also accepting transhipment Cargo for Gulf Ports

For freight and further particulars apply—

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IVARAN LINES

FAR EAST SERVICE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST PORTS

m.v. "IGADI" Due about 8th Aug. 1950.

SAILING FOR JAPAN, LOS ANGELES AND U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA PANAMA CANAL

m.v. "IGADI" sails about 9th Aug. 1950.

Also Accepting Transhipment Cargo for West Indies and South America via Cristobal.

For freight and further particulars apply—

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tels: 38041-5.

THE PACIFIC ORIENT EXPRESS LINE

FROM U.S. PACIFIC COAST

M.V. "VESTEROY" Due about 5th Aug. 1950.

M.V. "VINGNES" Due about 21st Aug. 1950.

SAILING FOR TAKAO

M.V. "VESTEROY" Sails about 6th Aug. 1950.

For particulars please apply to—

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tels: 38041-5.



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FAST FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO:
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NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "SALLY MAERSK" July 20
M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" Aug. 2
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK" Aug. 18

TANKS OF ALL SIZES AVAILABLE FOR BULK OIL

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" July 30
M.S. "CHASTINE MAERSK" Aug. 3
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK" Aug. 12

For Freight and Further Particulars please apply to—

Agents

JEBSEN & CO.
Pedder Building Tel. No. 26051-5.

AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Shipping Arrivals
YESTERDAY

Louis Moller (Moller) Britain 1064 tons ex-Japan ... H.M.
Tien Hsing (H. K. Eastern) China 2097 tons ex-Takao ... Luk Un

TODAY

Colorado (Dowell) ex-U.S.A.

Prochow (H. & B.) ex-Indonesia.

Midoro (Gilmour) ex-Europe.

Planner (Dove) ex-U.K.

Autovex (B & B) ex-U.K. via

Burma ... Luk Un

TOMORROW

Aka (H. & B.) ex-U.S.A.

Haiyang (H. & B.) ex-Bangkok.

Novemvret (Everett) ex-Bangkok.

Khunon (H. & B.) ex-Kelung.

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

American Mail (Everett) for U.S.A.

Eastern Glory (Jardine) for Aust.

Frederick (RAFC) for Singapore

India (E. A.) for K.L.

Jack Linkenbach (URL) for U.S.A.

Ishida (Wallen) for U.S.A.

Pres. Johnson (APL) for Manila.

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Shipping Movements

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Khunon (H. & B.) ex-Kelung.

Shipping Movements

TODAY

Aka (H. & B.) ex-U.S.A.</p



BUREN

THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1950.

HKU BEAT MALAYANS AT TENNIS TO RETAIN CHAN AH KOW TROPHY

The Hong Kong University tennis stars swept all before them in their Inter-Varsity encounter with the visiting University of Malaya team yesterday, winning all the matches—three Singles and two Doubles—thus retaining custody of the Chan Ah-kow trophy for another year.

The local Varsity was represented by the three Lo brothers, Thomas, Donald and Norman, and Ip Cheng-hing, while the visiting University's players were Koh Eng-yam, Hong Hee-sung, Chan Kam-chuen and Lim Cheng-hong.

By their victory yesterday, Hong Kong University has prevented the series of Inter-Varsity games which consist of cricket, badminton, tennis and hockey from being a complete rout.

The University of Malaya has already won both the badminton and hockey series and only the cricket match, a two-day affair, which begins on Saturday, July 22, remains to be played.

Norman Lo, the local Varsity's Champion, did not take part in any of the Singles because of an injured shoulder and only played in the Doubles partnering Donald Lo.

Hampered by courts

The visiting tennis players were handicapped by the heat and the loose surface of the clay courts. They could not get used to the sand surface and this hampered their coverage of the court, most of them being unable to go all-out in retrieving shots.

Playing Koh Eng-yam on Court One, Donald Lo was master of the situation throughout the duration of the game and dictated his own terms.

Koh put up a spirited fight but he was up against better player, whose knowledge of the court allowed him to score winners at will.

Both players started cautiously and were content to try for placement shots rather than win points by fierce drives. Neither of the two had a very fierce attacking service but when they lacked in speed they made up for it in accuracy.

However Donald was more sure of himself and his command of strokes allowed him to keep his opponent on the defensive forcing him to commit errors.

Koh was erratic at times but his forehand drives, when in, were winners. He could only win the second and sixth game of the first set and lost 6-0.

On Court Two, Thomas Lo had a harder time overcoming Hong Hee-sung, winning by 6-1, 6-4.

Hong could not settle down in the initial set, over-driving and failing to return Thomas Lo's service.

In the second set Hong became more accustomed to the court and after trailing two games to four, drew level with power drives to the sidelines.

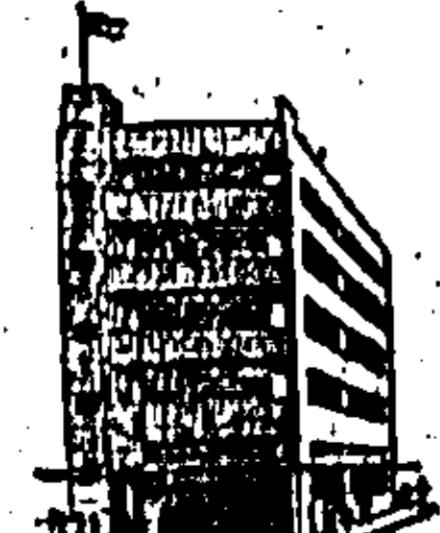
With the score at four-all Hong committed several costly errors and Thomas Lo won the next two games for set and match.

6-0, 6-0 win

In Cheng-hing, playing against Chan Kam-chuen on Court Three, won without the loss of a game. Chan showed that he possessed a strong forehand but was inclined to over-drive at critical periods during the game.

He played a steady game and allowed his opponent to make his own mistakes. He seldom drove but his lobs and drops kept Chan on the run throughout the game.

GOLDFISH RESTAURANT

A Restaurant for people of
Discerning TasteA Modern AIR-COITIONED restaurant
serving delicious Cantonese dishes
FULLY LICENSED . . .

Wine & Spirits, Cold & Soft Drinks

The most ideal place for your comfort
&

for you to enjoy a splendid evening

Private Rooms For Parties

No. 16, Pennington Street, Causeway Bay

For reservations, please phone 22844

U.S. BASEBALL

New York, July 10.

Today's baseball scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
St. Louis Browns	1	6	0
New York Yankees	12	10	0
Chicago White Sox	2	10	0
Washington Senators	5	6	0
Cleveland Indians	10	11	0
Philadelphia Athletics	2	9	4
Detroit Tigers	9	16	3
Boston Red Sox	12	0	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Philadelphia Phillies	2	7	1
Chicago Cubs	5	14	1
New York Giants	0	7	0
Cincinnati Reds	1	2	0
Boston Braves	11	14	0
Pittsburgh Pirates	3	6	4
Philadelphia Phillies	8	8	0
Chicago Cubs	3	5	4
Brooklyn Dodgers	3	7	0
St. Louis Cardinals	5	7	0

The following were the standings in the major baseball leagues:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Win	Loss	Per.	Games	Behind
Detroit	54	28	.650	—	
New York	51	32	.614	34	
Cleveland	50	35	.588	51	
Boston	47	38	.552	83	
Washington	38	44	.403	16	
Chicago	36	50	.419	20	
St. Louis	30	53	.301	21	
Philadelphia	29	55	.345	26	

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Win	Loss	Per.	Games	United Press
Koh Eng-yam (U. of M.)	lost to Donald Lo (HKU) 2-0, 0-0				
Hong Hee-sung (U. of M.)	lost to Thomas Lo (HKU) 1-0, 4-6				
Chan Kam-chuen and Lim Cheng-hong (U. of M.)	lost to Ip Cheng-hing (HKU) 0-0, 6-1				
DOUBLES					
Koh Eng-yam and Hong Hee-sung (U. of M.)	lost to Donald Lo (HKU) 2-0, 1-6				
Chan Kam-chuen and Lim Cheng-hong (U. of M.)	lost to Thomas Lo (HKU) 1-0, 6-4				
Thomas Lo and Ip Cheng-hing (HKU) 0-0, 6-0					

Ladies Race: Lady members are reminded that the first race for private boat owners will give their support to this cruise. Final details concerning the rendezvous for tiffin will be posted in the Club by 10 a.m. on Sunday.

Registration of Yachts: The Club records concerning Registration of Yachts are somewhat out of date owing to the fact that many owners have sold or chartered their boats without informing the Club registrar. All members are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary without delay of all recent or future changes of this nature, in order that the registrar may amend his records accordingly.

Boats For The Services: The Yacht Club has recently received a request for the loan, charter or sale of second hand boats for the use of Service personnel. No Club boats are available for this purpose at present, but any private boat owners who are able to help in this respect are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

Racing results: Dinghy team racing results: Wednesday, July 12, 3rd R.T.R. v 28th Infantry Brigade:

1. Chute (3 R.T.R.) 57 mins. 16

secs. 2. McLachlan (28 I.B.) 57

mins. 28 secs.; 3. Kirkham (3

R.T.R.) 58 mins. 55 secs. 4. Hay

(28 I.B.) 59 mins. 56 secs.; 5.

Shepperd (28 I.B.) 1 hr. 13 mins.

57 secs.; 6. Wright (28 I.B.) 1 hr.

17 mins. 02 secs.; 7. Walters (3

R.T.R.) 1 hr. 20 mins. 62 secs.

Cooper (3 R.T.R.) 10 points; 3rd R.T.R. 10 points.

Dinghies (Thursday, July 13)—

1. Howell (20) 55 mins. 01 secs.

2. Furrey (5) 55 mins. 13 secs.

3. Urlich (11) 55 mins. 58 secs.

Rowdhings. (Series) Saturday,

July 15—

1. Furrey (0) 1 hr. 34 mins. 17

secs. 2. Brown (2) 1 hr. 37 mins.

07 secs.; 3. Nixon (17) 1 hr. 37

mins. 15 secs.

Stars (Series) Sunday, July 16—

1. Nixon (8) 1 hr. 10 mins. 41

secs. 2. Chute (0) 1 hr. 34 mins.

09 secs.

Last Wednesday an interesting

contest was staged between teams

representing the 28th Infantry

Brigade and the 3rd Royal Tank

Regiment, 28th I.B., raced well

and up to the last mark they held

three out of the first four places.

At this point Major Chute of

3rd R.T.R. pulled up into the lead

and finished first whilst McLach-

lan of 28th I.B. made a good

second. Unfortunately, Cooper

(3 R.T.R.) crossed the finishing

line outside the distance mark and

had to be disqualified, thus 28th

Infantry Brigade won a hard

fought match.

The week end racing was not

particularly exciting, the weather

being calm and winds feeble.

Now Sailing Rules: Extracts

from the new 1950 R.T.R. racing

rules are now on sale at the Club

at 50 cts. a copy.

Officer of the Day: Saturday

(afternoon) A. Price; Sunday

(morning) C. Corlett; Sunday

(afternoon) Van Hoek.

The Men's Doubles "D" Divi-

sion Championship is almost



"Once upon a time the British footballers used to distract all the other nations in the world and then—"

"Our authorities suddenly thought of team managers—Selection Committees, tactical talks, etc.—(This made the boy sit up and ask 'What happened?')

"I will tell you," said the father. "They found two of the best players of all time called Matthews and Lawson."

"But they didn't play them very often because they were too good."

"The boy then fell asleep and the father went away and had the nightmare."

"Then, said the boy, 'Why did we have a Selection Committee?' —TOM MCNAUL

"Burying his head the boy said 'Daddy said yes son WE DID' —TOM MCNAUL

"Hiding his tear emotional Daddy said 'Yes son WE DID' —TOM MCNAUL

"Ladies Race: Lady members are reminded that the first race for private boat owners will give their support to this cruise. Final details concerning the rendezvous for tiffin will be posted in the Club by 10 a.m. on Sunday.

It is hoped in addition that private boat owners will give their support to this cruise. Final details concerning the rendezvous for tiffin will be posted in the Club by 10 a.m. on Sunday.